

REMARKS

Claims 1-9 are presented for consideration, with Claim 1 being independent.

Minor amendments have been made to Claims 3, 4 and 7.

Claims 1-9 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103 as allegedly being obvious over Tsuzuki '716 in view of Yamaguchi '391 and Nagakubo '343. This rejection is respectfully traversed.

Applicant's invention as set forth in Claim 1 relates to a video display apparatus comprised of a display panel, a converting circuit for executing nonlinear conversion for an input video signal to output a converted video signal, and a display brightness featured value detecting circuit for detecting a display brightness featured value indicating a brightness of a display screen. In addition, an adjustment circuit adjusts the converted video signal on the basis of the display brightness featured value to output an adjusted video signal, and a superimposing circuit superimposes a signal for displaying textual information or an icon on the adjusted video signal to output a superimposed video signal to the display panel. As claimed, the display brightness featured value detecting circuit receives the output superimposed video signal before the superimposing video signal is input to the display panel, and calculates the display brightness featured value from the received superimposed video signal. An image is displayed on the basis of the output superimposed video signal.

In accordance with Applicant's invention, a high performance video display apparatus can be provided.

The primary citation to Tsuzuki relates to an automatic brightness correction apparatus for an image display device that includes a display panel 18, and a converting circuit 12 for converting an input video signal to an output video signal 12 (see Figures 1 and 2). Tsuzuki is also said to include a display brightness featured value detecting circuit (e.g., brightness information detector 21 or cathode current detection transistor 32) for detecting a display brightness featured value indicating a brightness of a display screen, and an adjustment circuit, i.e., controller 20, for adjusting the converted video signal based on the output display brightness featured value.

The secondary citation to Yamaguchi relates to a contrast/brightness control circuit for a TV. Yamaguchi is relied on for teaching a superimposing circuit 30 (Figure 3) for superimposing a signal for displaying textual information or an icon on an adjusted video signal to output a superimposed video signal to the display panel. In Yamaguchi, a signal is distributed to both a first tuner 13 and a second tuner 14, and a first channel television broadcasting program is displayed on a main picture display region of CRT 41, and a second channel television broadcasting program is displayed on a subpicture display region.

The tertiary citation to Nagakubo relates to a luminance adjusting apparatus and is relied on for executing nonlinear conversion of an input video signal.

Without conceding to the propriety of combining the art in the manner proposed in the Office Action, it is submitted that such a combination still fails to teach or suggest Applicant's claimed invention. For example, the proposed combination of art does not teach or suggest, among other features, a display brightness featured value detecting circuit that receives a

superimposing video signal output from the superimposing circuit before the superimposing video signal is input to the display panel and calculates the display brightness featured value from the received superimposed video signal. In Tsuzuki, a digital test pulse d1, provided by a test pulse generator 14, is inserted in a vertical retrace line interval in an inserter 13 (see column 5, lines 57-61), and output video signal e1 is sent to LUT memory 30, where its level is corrected. D/A converter 16 outputs a video signal (h1) to the cathode of CRT 33 via a conventional CRT driver 31 and a cathode current detection transistor 32 (see column 6, lines 37-41). As disclosed beginning in column 6, line 42, the image of the video signal is displayed by the CRT, and a cathode current flows in accordance with the brightness of the display image. The cathode current is converted into a voltage signal V by flowing from the cathode current detection transistor 32 to a resistor R1, converted into a digital brightness information signal k1 and then supplied to a comparator 24, where it is compared to benchmark data (see column 6, lines 42-65). Tsuzuki, therefore, corrects a brightness level of the video signal based on a detected deviation between a digital test pulse and a benchmark.

In Yamaguchi, the CRT 41 receives a picture signal Z1 from the superimposer 30, and the brightness detector 28, after the picture signal is input to the CRT, generates a detection voltage representing a variation in the anode current of the CRT (see column 6, lines 7-10).

The Office Action asserts that Tsuzuki as modified by Yamaguchi teaches a display brightness featured value detecting circuit (in Tsuzuki) that receives a superimposed video signal output from the superimposing circuit (Yamaguchi) “before the superimposed video signal is input to the display panel” (Tsuzuki) and calculates the display brightness featured value from

the received superimposed video signal (see paragraph bridging pages 3 and 4 of Office Action). As discussed above, however, the display brightness featured value in Tsuzuki is based on a test pulse--not a superimposed signal for displaying textual information or an icon. What's more, in Yamaguchi the ABL detector 28 detects the anode current from the CRT.

It is respectfully submitted, therefore, that the proposed combination of Tsuzuki, Yamaguchi and Nagakubo, even if proper, fails to teach or suggest a video display apparatus as set forth in Claim 1. Accordingly, reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection under 35 U.S.C. §103 is respectfully requested.

Thus, it is submitted that Applicant's invention as set forth in independent Claim 1 is patentable over the cited art. In addition, dependent Claims 2-9 set forth additional features of Applicant's invention. Independent consideration of the dependent claims is respectfully requested.

REQUEST FOR INTERVIEW

Applicant respectfully requests an interview in the subject application. Applicant's undersigned representative will contact the Examiner within one week's time for the purpose of scheduling the interview.

CONCLUSION

In view of the foregoing, reconsideration and allowance of this application is deemed to be in order and such action is respectfully requested.

Applicant's undersigned attorney may be reached in our Washington, D.C. office by telephone at (202) 530-1010. All correspondence should continue to be directed to our below-listed address.

Respectfully submitted,

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FGHS_WS 5327570v1